

"PUT UP" TO ASSEMBLY

SENATE HAS COMPROMISE

Will Adopt Half of Apportionment

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]
Albany, July 17.—Wearry of repeated failures of the Apportionment committees of the two houses of the Legislature to agree on a new apportionment, the Senate leaders mapped out and began to-day a series of manoeuvres which, without yielding one vital thing to the Assembly, will put the upper house in practically a faultless position. The Senate stands ready to adopt half the changes suggested by the Assembly, and if necessary will embody them in a caucus measure. Having made these concessions—costing the Senate nothing—the upper house will demand the adoption of its compro-

nulse by the assembly. This will leave an apportionment so fair, the Senate leaders say, that nothing but the most patent selfish considerations on the part of Speaker Wadsworth will prevent its acceptance. This move by the Senate is apparently a trick of pretending to make a compromise by accepting a mere incident to the Assembly proposal and rejecting everything that is essential to it.

Immediately following this, the important features of which will be accomplished on Mon-

any night, the Senate will hasten to finish its other business. Direct nominations will be acted on and the various other bills recommended by the Governor taken up and considered. Thus if the Governor fails to call the Senate's compromise obviously it will be holding the Legislature here to the detriment of public interest. It will be compelling additional delay. Governor Hughes counselled haste in a special message to the Legislature to-day, urging the enactment of a measure for an aldermanic reapportionment in New York City. This will be advisable only after new Senate districts in New York City have been made and Assembly districts laid out within them, that the boundaries of the new aldermanic districts may conform to the boundaries of the new Assembly districts.

TWO MEETINGS WITHOUT RESULT.

Two meetings of the Apportionment committees brought no plan satisfactory to both houses to-day. The committees held an early meeting,

which was adjourned to permit the members to attend the sessions of their houses. After the session they met again, but after a couple of hours of discussion reached no agreement and decided that some drastic action would be necessary.

So when the Senate had reconvened Senator Hinman reintroduced the Tully bill precisely as it had been passed by the upper house at the regu-

Assembly and Chairman Parsons of the New York County Republican Committee who is sitting with Speaker Wadsworth introduced a bill containing the changes demanded by the Assembly. This bill differed from the Tully bill in these districts:	
	Citizens.
Liveston, Wayne and Ontario.....	132,669
Steuben and Chemung.....	131,722
Cayuga, Seneca and Yates.....	106,355
Schoyler, Tioga, Tompkins and Cortland.....	103,713
Bromley and Delaware.....	113,394

In this plan the greatest variation is 32,664, taking into consideration the seven districts in the "infected territory." The difference between the largest and the smallest of the Senate plan's districts in this part of the state is 46,750. The plan which the leaders intend to adopt will have a net difference between the largest and the smallest districts in this territory of 20,802. It

Steuben and Livingston	115,591
Wayne, Ontario and Yates	125,803
Tompkins, Chemung, Tioga and Schuyler.....	124,151
Cayuga, Seneca and Cortland	116,681

To these will be added the Broome-Delaware, Madison-Onsego-Chenango and Schenectady-

Montgomery-Scholarie districts from the Assembly's latest plan. The largest district in the compromise plan will be the Schenectady-Montgomery-Scholarie, with 136,332 population; the smallest, Steuben-Livingston, with 115,581. Their difference will be 11,802 less than the difference in the pure Assembly plan.

adopt this compromise plan at their caucus on Monday night recognize that it will not remedy Speaker Wadsworth's personal grievances in the least. While the Senate will concede half of what the Assembly asks, and so can be under no accusation of failure to compromise, its concession will not embrace that half where the

Speaker deems himself vitally concerned. Nevertheless the Senators fail to see how, logically, he will be able to furnish sound objections to the adoption of the compromise which meets the Assembly half way and creates such equal districts.

Senator Raines declared after the Senate's

"Under the districts as laid out in the Senate plan there is less variation in population by some 11,000 in the seventeen counties in the western part of the state than in the Assembly plan," he said. "It is true that the Assembly

"I cannot answer for the Senate," replied the majority leader. "I shall be guided entirely by the judgment of the Senate. I will not accept anything which the Senate will not accept."

which you will not accept?" he was asked. He smiled broadly, but answered nothing.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Earlier in the day Governor Hughes sent to the Legislature a special message urging action on several subjects. Those of chief interest were an amendment to the New York City charter permitting the Controller to sell at private

sale bonds unsold after public bidding and another providing for an Aldermanic reapportionment. The message follows:
State of New York,
Executive Chamber,
Albany, N. Y., July 17, 1907.

To the Legislature.

I recommend the following subjects for your consideration:

1. Amendment of the greater New York charter so as to provide that whenever the Controller of the city has been unable to sell at public sale any portion of the bonds and corporate stock duly offered, such portion may be sold by him at private sale for not less than their par value. On account of the recent failure of an offer of corporate stock the Controller is urgent that such amendment be

procured and expressed a desire to dispose of the corporate stock at private sale for not less than par. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment has adopted a resolution favoring the amendment. It has been urged upon me that unless this relief is secured it will be necessary for the authorities to fix a higher rate of interest, and that this will be seriously prejudicial to the interests of the city.

Opinion seems to be divided as to the wisdom of the proposed amendment, many fearing that it will lead to collusion. In other important

jurisdictions, however, public securities may be sold at private sale. And there are two important checks in the requirements that the bonds shall not be sold for less than their par value and that the first be duly authorized by the Legislature. The responsibility for exercising power is with the Legislature. The responsibility of its due exercise is with the municipal authorities. In view of existing financial conditions and the importance of the matter to the city of New York I am constrained to submit it to your careful consideration.

2. Amendment of the Greater New York Charter